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WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Ku-Klux Bill in the Senate.

The Clause Repealing the Iron-Clad Oath for Jurors Stricken Out.

Five Republican Senators Vote in the Negative.

Senators Sumner and Schurz Define Their Positions.

Another Day's Work on the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Debate on the Proposition to Reprint the National Bank Notes.

Prominent Ladies of Washington Make a Formal Demand to be Registered as Voters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PASSAGE OF THE KU-KLUX BILL IN THE SENATE.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate reached a vote to-day on the Ku-Klux bill about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to pass it by yeas and nays. The yeas (21 Republicans who voted in the negative were Messrs. Conkling, of South Carolina); Sawyer, Tipton, and Thurman, of Ohio; Drummond, of Michigan; and Trumbull, a radical Republican, and one the first and ablest opponents of the bill. Messrs. Conkling and Sawyer, recently as reporters, with the majority of one or two unimportant amendments proposed by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, a member of the bill from its association on the Judiciary Committee, and an amendment, in the nature of an additional section, proposed by Senator Sherman. The latter was adopted by a vote of 39 to 31. It provides for compensation to the owners of property destroyed by mobs in cases where the State or municipality in which they reside refuses to pay the damages after a judgment has been obtained in the United States Courts. Not agreed to.

The Democratic Senators voted solidly against the bill on the county or precinct in which they might be elected, and in general incorporate the main features of the policy of Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, which is understood to have been copied literally from the English statutes. The sixth section was stricken out early in the day, and the remaining sections have been in full force. This section will not be concurred by the House, and a Conference Committee will be necessary. It is said by some that the bill, as the fourth section stricken out, has been passed mainly for the purpose of getting the Democratic and Independent Senators from Maine; Tipton, and Hogan, Senator-elect from Missouri, on record in favor of the principle. He doubted the propriety of any further legislation for the present, and expressed a decided objection to the section striking out the iron-clad oath. In closing, he reaffirmed his fidelity to the Republican party, and vigorously charged on the Democratic party the responsibility for the murder of the Union men at the South; and the same responsibility, when they renounced or begging or many of the leading men in Southern States now proposed to be admitted to Congress. Blunt, strong words were able and impressive.

THE FINDON CONFIRMATION.

CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION developed itself against the nominee to-day when the time for the call of the previous question. The nomination of Mr. Findon was confirmed by a vote of 31 to 25, not quite the two-thirds majority required. Mr. Findon will be sworn in to-morrow morning, and will then be entitled to his seat. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and was as follows:

YEAS.			
Alcorn,	Boreman,	Chandler,	Clayton,
Conkling,	Cragin,	Dennis,	Ferry, (Mich.)
Ferry, (Conn.)	Flanagan,	Frelinghuysen,	Gilbert,
Harlan,	Howe,	Kellogg,	McDonald,
Morrill, (Me.)	Morton,	Osborn,	Patterson,
Pool,	Ramsey,	Robertson,	Sawyer,
Scott,	Spencer,	Stewart,	Thurman,
Tipton,	Trumbull,	Wadleigh,	Warner,
Willey,	Wilson,	Windom,	Yates.

NAYS.			
Bayard,	Bogy,	Brownlow,	Buckalew,
Cameron,	Casserly,	Corbett,	Davis,
Dorsey,	Fenton,	Hamilton, (Md.)	Hamilton, (Tex.)
Hitchcock,	Johnston,	Merrimon,	Norwood,
Pease,	Ramsey,	Saulsbury,	Sprague,
Stockton,	Vickers,	Whyte,	Wright.

PAIRED.

Abbott with Hamlin; Hogan with Hill; Lewis with Pomeroy; Logan with Schurz; Nye with Sumner; Ross with Stevenson; Sherman with Summer; Stewart with Tillman; Wilson with Vickers.

All of the Senate followed Mr. Sumner's lead in voting against the confirmation.

Messrs. Pool and Pool were appointed on the Committee on Enrolled Bills, vice Messrs. Spencer and Nye, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUPERINTENDENT PULHAM FOR GENOA.

Mr. RAY THE (offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Postmaster-General to appoint Mrs. Josephine Grafing, after presenting the bond given, such duty attached to the registry office of Genoa, Illinois, on application by the present register. All the names were taken by reference. No votes were reported. Dr. Henry Wolfe has resigned as Surgeon-General, and in a short speech, virtually announced the beginning and the later under which they acted, after which the bill was passed. The affair caused a decided sensation in the city. At the Board of Registration the greatest excitement prevailed. Many persons were already excited over the decision of the Commissioner of the Board of Registration, and the decision of the Commissioner of the Board of Registration, and the decision of the Commissioner of the Board of Registration, and

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THE LAW COURTS.

Damages Recovered for a Wrongful Suit of Attachment.

A Number of Suits Against Insurance Companies.

Indictment of Prisoners in the Criminal Court.

Circuit Court.

Judge Drummond yesterday opened the case of Smith Gaddy and Dwight W. Dudley v. Henry Greenebaum, which was to come on for trial on the plaintiffs' suit to recover damages for an alleged wrongful suing out of the writ of attachment against the plaintiffs. The facts in the case, as stated in the opinion of the Court, are as follows:

Prior to January 1, 1871, the firm of Gaddy & Dudley were engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling boots and shoes at No. 100 Lake-street, and had been so engaged for a number of years. On the 1st day of January, 1871, they executed a chattel mortgage to Henry Greenebaum, to secure the payment of a note for $5,000, which was given for money borrowed by them from Greenebaum. The mortgage was duly recorded, and was given upon the stock in trade, and upon the fixtures and machinery in the factory. On the 2d day of March, 1871, Greenebaum sued out a writ of attachment against the property of Gaddy & Dudley, upon the ground that they were about to remove their property out of the State, and that they had fraudulently conveyed, assigned, and disposed of their property, with intent to defraud their creditors. The writ was issued before the maturity of the note, and before any default had been made in the payment of the same. The writ was levied upon the property mentioned in the mortgage, and the plaintiffs were compelled to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 to procure the release of the property from the levy. The plaintiffs now bring this suit to recover damages for the wrongful suing out of the writ of attachment. The defendant pleads that the writ was issued upon a good and sufficient affidavit, and that the property was fraudulently disposed of by the plaintiffs, with intent to defraud their creditors, and that the writ was issued before the maturity of the note, because the plaintiffs were about to remove their property out of the State, and to dispose of the same fraudulently, with intent to defraud their creditors. The plaintiffs replied, denying the allegations of the plea, and the case was submitted to the jury upon the evidence. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,000, upon which judgment was entered. The defendant moved for a new trial, which was overruled by the Court, and the case was brought to this Court by writ of error.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Drummond, and sustains the judgment of the Court below. The Court holds that the writ was issued before the maturity of the note, and that the affidavit upon which it was issued was insufficient in law, and that the writ was therefore wrongfully issued. The Court also holds that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the damages which they had sustained by the wrongful suing out of the writ, and that the verdict of the jury was not excessive. The judgment of the Court below was therefore affirmed.

Judge Drummond also delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Hall, Hoyt & Co. v. Greenebaum, which was brought to recover damages for the wrongful suing out of a writ of attachment against the property of the plaintiffs. The facts in this case are substantially the same as in the case of Gaddy & Dudley, and the opinion of the Court is the same. The judgment of the Court below was

Paris.

Conflicting Reports Concerning Yesterday's Fighting.

Immense Destruction of Property Caused by the Rebels.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE VERSAILLES FORCES RECEIVE REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, April 15—1 p. m.—The Versailles forces have been received everywhere except at Paris.

The Times, Paris correspondent says:

PARIS, Thursday, April 13—Evening.—Versailles received in this city to-night announces the commencement of the bombardment in the twelfth arrondissement. Rue Saint-Jacques, on the extreme south of Paris, and Point Du Jour, on the extreme west, are under the fire of the Versailles batteries. The latter is the point of the fortifications which is nearest to the Seine, and which is the most exposed to the fire of the Versailles batteries.

ANOTHER SORTIE.

PARIS, April 14—Evening.—The Versailles troops made another sortie this morning, and succeeded in driving the Federals from the village of Chatillon, which is situated on the heights to the south of Paris. The Federals, however, subsequently rallied, and succeeded in recapturing the village. The fighting was very severe, and the losses on both sides are heavy.

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